

FAR

Who would *fardeels* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
To FARE. *v. n.* [*farjan*, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]
1. To go; to paſs; to travel.
At laſt, reſolving forward ſtill to *fare*,
Until the bluſting ſtorm is overblown. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
His ſpirits pure were ſubject to our fight,
Like to a man in ſhew and ſhape he *far'd*. *Fairfax.*
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. iv. l. 131.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the ſea-beat ſhore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*
2. To be in any ſtate good or bad.
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*
A ſtubborn heart ſhall *fare* evil at the laſt. *Eccleſ. iii. 26.*
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble fight
Prefents that beauty, which the dazzling light
Of royal ſplendor. *Waller.*
So in this throng bright ſachariſſa *far'd*,
Oppreſ'd by thoſe who ſtrove to be her guard;
As ſhips, though never ſo obſequious, fall
Foul in a tempeſt on their admiral. *Waller.*
So *fares* the ſtag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denb.*
But as a barque, that in foul weather,
Toſ'd by two adverſe winds together,
Is bruſ'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppoſe. *Hudibras, p. i.*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidſt the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*
Engliſh miniſters never *fare* ſo well as in a time of war
with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and ani-
moſities of the nation, and turns their efforts upon the com-
mon enemy. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N. 49.*
Some give out there is no danger at all; others are com-
forted that it will be a common calamity, and they ſhall *fare*
no worſe than their neighbours. *Swift.*
3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad.
Thus it *fares* when too much deſire of contradiction
cauſeth our ſpeeches rather to paſs by number than to ſtay for
weight. *Hooker, b. ii. ſ. 5.*
So *fares* it when with truth falſehood contends. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. With it preceding in an
imperſonal form.
When the hand finds itſelf well warmed and covered, let it
reſuſe the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head,
till the body be ſtarved or killed, and then we ſhall ſee how it
will *fare* with the hand. *South's Sermons.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.
The rich man *far'd* ſumptuouſly every day. *Luke.*
Feaſt your ears with the muſick awhile, if they will *fare* ſo
haſhly as on the trumpet's ſound. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
Men think they have *far'd* hardly, if, in times of extre-
mity, they have deſcended ſo low as dogs; but Galen deli-
vereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of
many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 25.*
FARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. Uſed only
of that which is paid for the perſon, not the goods.
He found a ſhip going to Tarſiſh; ſo he paid the *fare* there-
of, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarſiſh. *Jon.*
He paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to diſcharge his *fare*. *Dryd. Juv.*
2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.
But come, ſo well reſreſh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after ſuch delicious *fare*. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*
But when the weſtern winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender graſs and budding flow'r,
Then, at the laſt, produce in open air
Both flocks, and ſend them to their Summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*
This is what nature's want may well ſuffice;
He that would more is covetous, not wiſe:
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to philoſophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy eaſe,
And mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryd. Juv.*
Upon his riſing up he ordered the peaſant to ſet before him
whatever food he had in his houſe: the peaſant brought out a
great deal of coarſe *fare*, of which the emperor eat very
heartily. *Addiſon's Guardian, N. 99.*
FAREWELL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of
the verb *fare well*, or *fare you well*; *ſis felix, abi in bonam*
rem; or *bene ſit tibi*; but in time uſe familiarized it to an ad-
verb, and it is uſed both by thoſe who go and thoſe who are
left.]
1. The parting compliment; adieu.
But *farewell*, king; ſith thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and baniſhment is here. *Shak. K. Lear.*

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Farewell, maſter Silence: I will not uſe many words with
you; *fare you well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Whether we ſhall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlaſting *farewell* take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Caſſius. *Shak. Jul. Caſar.*
Be not amazed, call all your ſenſes to you; defend your re-
putation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakeſp.*
An iron ſlumber ſhuts my ſwimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in ſhades of night,
For ever I am raviſh'd from thy ſight. *Dryden's Virg. Geo.*
Farewell, ſays he; the parting ſound ſcarce fell
From his faint lips, but ſhe replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*
O queen, *farewell*! be ſtill poſſeſt
Of dear remembrance, bleſſing ſtill and bleſt! *Pope's Odeſſ.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation with-
out kindneſs.
Farewell the year which threaten'd fo
The faireſt light the world can ſhow. *Waller.*
Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Reſolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me ſhould have. *Waller.*
FAREWELL. *n. ſ.*
1. Leave; act of departure.
See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious ſun. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
If chance the radiant ſun, with *farewell* ſweet,
Extends his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Atteſt their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
As in this grove I took my laſt *farewell*,
As on this very ſpot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of this ſubject, I ſhall adviſe the
author for the future to ſpeak his meaning more plainly. *Addiſ.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective; leave-taking.
Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of
the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over ſo, but in-
tend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and
with a different title. *Spectator, N. 445.*
FARINACEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; taſting
like meal or flower of corn.
The properſt food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind,
is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy ſeeds of ſome culmi-
ferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize,
panick, and millet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
FARM. *n. ſ.* [*ferme*, French; *peopm*, proviſion, Saxon.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man
upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or
landlord.
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and
farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a
parliament. *Hayward.*
2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
The lords of land in Ireland do not uſe to ſet out their land
in *farms*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from
year to year, and ſome during pleaſure. *Spencer on Ireland.*
To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof ſhall furniſh us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
2. To take at a certain rate.
They received of the bankers ſcant twenty ſhillings for thirty,
which the earl of Cornwall *farm'd* of the king. *Camden's Rem.*
3. To cultivate land.
FARMER. *n. ſ.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground.
Thou haſt ſeen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the
creature run from the cur: there thou might'ſt behold the
great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakeſp.*
2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.
Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the flock-
ing of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear.
Motimer's Huſbandry.
FARMOST. *n. ſ.* [ſuperlative of *far*.] Moſt diſtant; re-
moſt.
A ſpacious cave, within its *farmoſt* part,
Was hew'd and faſhion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow ſides. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
FARNES. *n. ſ.* [from *far*.] Diſtance; remoteneſs.
Their nearneſs on all quarters to the enemy, and their *far-
neſs* from timely ſuccour by their friends, have forced the com-
manders to call forth the utmoſt number of able hands to
fight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
FARRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of dif-
ferent materials.
Being a confuſion of knaves and fools, and a *farrag-
inous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, ſexes and ages,
it is but natural if their determinations be monſtrous, and
many ways inconſiſtent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
FARRAGO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs form'd confuſedly of
ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER.

FAR

FARRIER. *n. ſ.* [*farrier*, French; *ſerrarius*, Latin.]
1. A ſhoer of horſes.
But the utmoſt exactneſs in theſe particulars belong to *far-
riers*, ſaddlers, ſmiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*
2. One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.
If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every good groom ought
to be, get ſack, brandy, or ſtrong-beer to rub your horſes.
Swift's Directions to the Groom.
To FARRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To praſtice phyſick
or ſurgery on horſes.
Though there are many pretenders to the art of *farriering*
and cowlceſhing, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mort.*
FARROW. *n. ſ.* [*farrah*, Saxon.] A little pig.
Pour in ſow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrows*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
To FARROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is uſed only of ſwine.
Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year, *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
Are ſo to be made of.
The ſwine, although multiparous, yet being biſulcous, and
only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bi-
ſulcous animals. *Brown.*
Ev'n her, who did her numerous offſpring boaſt,
As fair and fruitful as the ſow that carry'd
The thirty pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd. Juv.*
FART. *n. ſ.* [*ferre*, Saxon.] Wind from behind.
Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept cloſe;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let looſe. *Suckling.*
To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.
As when we a gun diſcharge,
Although the bore be ne'er ſo large,
Before the flame from muzzle buſt,
Juſt at the breech it flaſhes firſt;
So from my lord his paſſion broke,
He *farted* firſt, and then he ſpoke. *Swift.*
FARTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally conſidered as
the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analoget can *far*
make *farther* or *fartheſt*: it is therefore probable, that the an-
cient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to
write *farther* and *fartheſt*, from *forth*, *forther*, *fortheſt*, *for-
þoþ*, *forþeſt*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by reſemblance of ſound,
being firſt confounded in ſpeech, and afterwards in books.]
At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely;
beyond; moreover.
To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when com-
pared with one another, beſides rules, there is *farther* required
a long conſervation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden's Duſſonay.*
They contented themſelves with the opinions, faſhions and
things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*
FARTHER. *adj.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more, probably from *forth*.]
1. More remote.
Let me add a farther truth, that without thoſe ties of gra-
titude, I have a moſt particular inclination to honour you.
Dryden's Juv.
2. Longer; tending to greater diſtance.
Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here muſt we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æn.*
FARTHERANCE. *n. ſ.* [more properly *fartherance*, from *far-
ther*.] Encouragement; promotion.
That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all
the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *farthermore*.] Beſides;
over and above; likewise.
Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by
ſo much exceed all other plants, as the greateſt men of power
and worldly ability purſue the meanſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
To FARTHER. *v. a.* [more proper To *farther*.] To promote;
to facilitate; to advance.
If he had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town,
Dryden's *Dedicator*, to the *Æn.*
FARTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *fartheſt*. See FARTHER.]
1. At the greateſt diſtance.
2. To the greateſt diſtance.
FARTHEST. *adj.* Moſt diſtant; remotest.
Yet it muſt be withal conſidered, that the greateſt part of
the world are they which be *fartheſt* from perfection. *Hooker.*
FARTHING. *n. ſ.* [*farþing*, Saxon, from *forþer*, four, that
is, the fourth part of a penny.]
1. The fourth of a penny; the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin.
A *farthing* is the leaſt denomination or fraction of money
uſed in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
Ere all thoſe things we toil ſo hard in,
Would not avail one ſingle *farthing*. *Prior.*
2. Copper money.
The pariſh find, 'tis true; but our church-wardens
Feed on the ſilver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*
You are not obliged to take money not of gold or ſilver;
not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*
3. It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical: as, it is not
worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FAS

His ſon builds on, and never is content,
'Till the laſt *farthing* is in ſtructure ſpent. *Dryden's Juv.*
FARTHINGALE. *n. ſ.* [This word has much exerciſed the ety-
mology of *Skinner*, who at laſt ſeems to determine that it is
derived from *vertu garde*: if he had conſidered what *vert* ſig-
nifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true ſenſe.] A
hoop; circles of whalebone uſed to ſpread the petticoat to a
wide circumference.
With ſilken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakeſp.*
Tell me,
What compaſs will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakeſp.*
Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras, p. i. cont. 1.*
Some will have it that it portends the downfal of the French
king; and obſerve, that the *farthingale* appeared in England
a little before the ruin of the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon.*
She ſeems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to ſwell her ſuffian ruff,
A new comode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*
FARTHINGSWORTH. *n. ſ.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as
is fold for a farthing.
They are thy cuſtomers; I hardly ever ſell them a *farthings-
worth* of any thing. *Arbutnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*
FASCES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the con-
ſuls as a mark of their authority.
The duke beheld, like Scipio, with diſdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, riſe once more;
And ſhook aloſt the *faſces* of the main,
To fright thoſe ſlaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*
FASCIATA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.
FASCIATED. *adj.* [from *faſcia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with
a bandage. *Diſt.*
FASCINATION. *n. ſ.* [from *faſcia*.] Bandage; the act or man-
ner of binding diſeaſed parts.
Three eſpecial ſorts of *fascination*, or rowling, have the wor-
thies of our profeſſion commended to poſterity. *Wiſeman.*
To FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*faſcina*, Latin.] To bewitch; to
enchant; to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner.
There be none of the affections which have been noted to
faſcinate or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon's Eſſay 9.*
Such a *faſcinating* ſin this is, as allows men no liberty of
conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*
FASCINATION. *n. ſ.* [from *faſcinate*.] The power or act of
bewitching; enchantment; unſeen inexplicable influence.
He had ſuch a crafty and bewitching faſhion, both to move
pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and
enchantment to thoſe that ſaw him or heard him. *Bacon.*
The Turks hang old rags, or ſuch like ugly things, upon
their faireſt horſes, and other goodly creatures, to ſecure them
againſt *fascination*. *Waller.*
There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words,
which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can
naturally give an account of. *South's Sermons.*
FASCINE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.
The black prince paſſed many a river without the help of
pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as ſucceſſfully as the
generals of our times do with *faſcines*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
FASCINOUS. *adj.* [*faſcinum*, Latin.] Cauſed or acting by
witchcraft, or enchantment.
I ſhall not diſcuſs the poſſibility of *faſcinous* diſeaſes, *farther*
than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
FASHION. *n. ſ.* [*façon*, French; *ſacies*, Latin.]
1. Form; make; ſtate of any thing with regard to its outward
appearance.
They pretend themſelves grieved at our ſolemnities in erect-
ing churches, at their form and *faſhion*, at the ſtatelineſs of
them and coſtlineſs, and at the opinion which we have of
them. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 17.*
The *faſhion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke ix. 29.*
Stand theſe poor people's friend.
— I will,
Or let me loſe the *faſhion* of a man. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths.
I'll be at charges for a looking-glaſs,
And entertain a ſcore or two of taylors,
To ſtudy *faſhions* to adorn my body. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*
You, ſir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do
not like the *faſhion* of your garments. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
3. Manner; fort; way.
For that I love your daughter
In ſuch a righteous *faſhion* as I do,
Perforce againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Pluck Calca by the ſleeve,
And he will, after his four *faſhion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakeſp. Julius Caſar.*
The commiſſioners either pulled down or defaced all images
in churches; and that in ſuch unſeaſonable and unſeaſoned
faſhion, as if it had been done in hoſtility againſt them. *Hayw.*
4. Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments.
Here's